Fifteenth Year

Whole 740 Number

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

There are 126,000 dues-paying members in the Social-Democratic party in Berlin, Germany.

Socialism is now making headway the Japanese army, and is being re-essed as far as it can be located.

We do not want to stop industry, but we want iodustry to bring nhund-unce and security to the industrious.

One trouble with Mr. Roosevelt is hat he has a mighty bad record. The cople, especially the working class, now him of old.

Don't vote for what you do NOT want, for you may GET'it. You have many of you heen votiog that way in the past, and you know what you got for it—high cost of living, among other things.

Emperor Willie mads a trip to switzerland recently, and the first lurgermaster whose duty it was to reseive him, unfortunately had an snagement eisewhere. He happened to be a Social-Democrat.

e a social-Democrat.

The old party politicians have thorughly discredited themselves in Milaukes. The people now see them at leir real value. They are simply potonies pie hunters. They stand ready was party principles for jobs at its drop of the hat.

Dr. Willey are They are thorughly seemed to the second the second the s

Now that Roosevelt has quit the old parties as a corchead he admits that they are "tools of corrupt interests." And he was formerly the leader of one of those parties which was corrupt hy his own admission. When a certain class of men fail out honest men get the truth!

Old-party-politics is dehasing. I hecomes a trade. Not every old party politician started out as a ward heeler, but many a good man who started out from principle soon lost all the prin-ciple he had. Nor do we say that svery old party politician is a crook, hat a good many of them are.

There was never a time in the history of the nation when it was easier for the working class to produce the necessities of life than it is today there was never a time in the history of the nation when the shility of the working class to get the necessities of life for themselves and those dependent on them was harder than today.

of politics are principle ies caturally and inevitable who support

are convinced that they are all telling

It is complained that the reform

euch wonderful things for the people counits the same well

There is one way the Socialists be-lieve in, i. e., the war on poverlieve in, i. e., the war on pover., They are carrying on that war con-

They are carrying on that war continually.

THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO EXCUSE FOR POVERTY IN A LAND SO FRUITFUL AS THIS.

The people are making wealth every day. There is abundance for all, yst the lot of the great majority is a life full of anxiety, insecurity, and deprivation.

Only a faulty social system would asked the lives and assirations of

ation.

y a faulty social system would
the lives and aspirations of
in the midst of overflowing

Back of all politics is the conditio

Back of all politics is the condition of his yeope. And capmainst particular being believers and uphoiders of the right of the few to be the tords of creation to be served by the drudgery of the many, naturally do not want any great change and so try to keep people's minds off of fundamental wroogs by surface "tsues" and surface "problema." The party that really stands for the interests of the people in the Social-Democratic party—it is the people's party, through which the people are moving toward economic salvation. No serious man, no man who genuinely loves his fellow men and who believes in real democracy, that is, in rule by the people, will hesitate an issuaut in deciding to what party be beloage.

A socialist Sunday school, ugh!

THREE IMMEDIATE PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.



REE TOALL





CURBING THE COURT'S POWER OF INJUNCTION

## WILSON, TAFT AND TEDDY, THERE'S NO HOPE IN THEM

be fooled only so far. When both work and food are hard to get, they know something is the matter. That is the condition today. The people are becoming

restless. They are preparing to do what, in similar emergencies, they have always done. They are preparing to put out one party and put in another. They do not realize that the party they intend to put in is and always has been controlled by the same class of men who control the Re publican party. They believe the Democratic party reborn. They believe Wilson has put a new heart in it:

Oh, foolish belief! Do you never realize how many times "a new heart has been put into the Democratic thing that will do this for you is worth everything to you party? Did not Grover Cleveland put a new heart into the You have always believed a low tariff would help. Democratic party? Did not Theodore Roosevelt once put a new heart in the Republican party? Did either of them ever put a new heart into you? Did either of them or both of them ever do anything really worth while for you? Were the conditions in your house better when they were in the white house? Did you have enough to live on and more? Were wages high and the cost of living low? Did you go about your task of making a living with confidence and enthusiasm? Were you as certain you could make a good living and more as Mr. Morgan is certain that he can make another million and more? In short was life sweet to you then did it mean more because you had so much more

Mr. Morgan or Mr. Ryan will not ask these questions of you, but I ask them of you. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Ryan do not want you to think of such things, but I tell you that you can neither serve yourself nor protect yourself unless you think of them. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ryan and men of their kind are banking upon your short memory. They trust themselves to prevent you from seeing ahead, and they trust you not to see behind. A man who can look tariff in his business. backward cannot be fooled twice by the same trick. And of all the tricks that have been played upon you, none has worked more successfully than the trick of making a 'good" man the candidate of a bad party.

Woodrow Wilson is a "good" man. He means well. If what he means would be well for you, it would be well for you to elect him president. But I respectfully suggest that the mere fact that a man means well constitutes no reason why you should elect him president. The white house is filled with portraits of men who meant well. Mr. Taft does not do well by you because he has no proper conception of you belittle yourself. You have asked for little and he has given you less. But he has not given you much less of what you need than Woodrow Wilson promises.

What does Woodrow Wilson promise? The platform jobs does the trick. We have so many more men than the upon which he is running declares that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, and that if the Democratic party be intrusted with power, the tariff will be reduced to a revenue basis. But do you not realize, in the first place, that whether the tariff is high or low, you are always poor, and that, furthermore, there are not in congress a handful of Democrats who would vote to put this plank into effect?

Let us clear up this situation a little at a time. What you want is the right of continuous employment and more money after you have lived well and paid your bills. Any-You have always believed a low tariff would help.

That is one of the reasons why you are still poor. You have permitted the gentlemen who are robbing you to deceive you. They have made you believe the tariff question is important to you. As a matter of fact, the tariff is not your question at all. It is their question. It is their question precisely as a burglar's pistol is his weapon rather than the weapon of the sleeping citizen whom he despoils. The situation is exactly this: The rich men are all after your money. In the process of getting it, some of them can be helped by the tariff. Some of them cannot. It all depends upon the kind of business in which they are en-gaged. The ones whose business does not permit them to rob you more easily with the tariff are naturally opposed to "protection." They are opposed to a tariff for the same reason that a burglar who could not shoot straight might be expected to oppose the carrying of fire-arms by other burglars. A house that had been raided by gunmen would not offer exceedingly rich picking to later. unarmed burglars. A man who has been robbed by a tariff is a poor subject for s.business man who cannot use a

That is all there is to the tariff question. That is why some Democratic capitalists are in favor of a tariff and some are not. That is why some Republican capitalists are in favor of a high tariff while some are in favor of only a moderate tariff. They have their good reasons for being in favor of or opposed to a tariff. You have no reason

A high tariff makes the cost of living high, but, in the end, it increases wages, because no one can work for less than it costs him to live. Wages do not go up the same day the tariff goes up-but they go up. They go up slow-

pushed by strikes and suffering and bloodshed. A low tariff decreases the cost of living, but it does the worker no good because it decreases wages—not slowly, but quickly. The competition among wage workers for

capitalists can employ at a profit to themselves that there is always a great army of unemployed. Times are never so good that a million men are not out of work. Times are now so bad that more than 5,000,000 of men are out of work. These unemployed men cannot now work for less than the employed men are receiving. They cannot work for less than it costs to live. But let the cost of living be for less than it costs to live. But let the cost of living be reduced by a reduction of the tariff, and these men would offer to work for less because they could live for less. And the employers, who buy their labor as they buy pig iron, would buy it where they could get it most cheaply. The women to put issue of the Herald into the herald. men who are now employed would be compelled to consent to a reduction, or make way for the unemployed men who were killing to work for less. Having done which they would be precisely where they are now. Unable to pay more for their living than they received in wages, rents would go down; every workingman would continue to live

the business man who cannot use a tariff gun to rob you. These thoughts may seem strange to you, but they do opinion that the tariff is important to you fits nothing. If it were important to you, the working class would have been prosperous under some kind of a tariff, either high or low, or without any tariff. Regardless of what the tariff has been, the working class has never been prosperous under some kind of a tariff, either high what do we see? We see the corr of the working class has never been prosperous. Furthermore if the Demonstration of the productions all back in the saddle has they were in the all likes. opinion that the tariff is important to you fits nothing. If perous. Furthermore, if the Democratic tariff would not help you, because Mr. Wilson himself says he believes in reducing the tariff "gradusliy," and the big men who control the Democratic party are opposed to sweeping reduc-

where he now lives, and nobody would be benefited except

In short, it is not the tariff, but the trusts that are hurting you. And where does Mr. Wilson stand on the trust question? We know where his platform stands. His platform says the trusts should be destroyed and their criminal owners put into prison.

Are you willing to forego your chances of earthly appiness until Mr. Wilson can put John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and other gentlemen of their class in jail? If you are, you are not so eager for happiness as you seem to be. Judge Landis once tried to collect a fine of \$29,240,000 from Mr. Rockefeller, but he couldn't do it. He could not coilect a cent. Since Mr. Rockefeller probably values his liberty even more than he does his money, the likelihood does not seem great that Mr. Wilson or any body else will ever be able to put him in prison for violet ing the anti-trust law. At any rate, is it not a poor promise to hold out to the working class: "Suffer on, poor fel-

## THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN AMAZES THE ENEMY---Phenomenal Meetings Everywhere Overwhelm and Worry Old Party Hulks -The "Good Old Times" for Them Are Rapidly Passing

(BY J. L. ENGDAHL R IN G FIELD, Massacht One of the hig phenomenae of this present national presidential campaign is the spirit displayed in the Socialist

party mass meetings.

If the Socialist vote this year were to he judged at this time by the great through that have been turning out to Socialist gatherings since the presi-dential campaign hegan it would be a ig vote inde

g vote indeed. The campaign meetings are made

This campaign meetings are made
ip of persons from all walks of life.
The universal appent seems to have
furnished some reason for everyone
to hear the party's side of the present
political controversy.
The lufux of women into the party
laring the last four years is nowhere
to well seen as through a comparison
of the campaign meetings this year
and in the struggle four years ago.
This seeming power so far as votayeting is concerned must be disounted with the exception of the six
uffrage states where it is admitted
that this udhesion of women to the
arty and its principles is greater than
yet.

hat this adhesion of women to the arty and its principles is greater than ver.

There was a time when the non-socialist newspapers of Milwaukee found considerable comfort in the fact that a considerable percentage of the Socialist campaign meetings in the Wisconsin metropolis was made up of boys and girls in their 'teens and little children. They pointed out that Instead of the voter alone in the families, the whole family turned out to the Socialist gatherings.

No small part of the power behind many a Socialist campaign meeting omes from the foreign language or accommended the socialist campaign meeting omes from the foreign language or accommended noon by The Springfield. Mass. Republican, after Seidel's meeting. It said:

"The audience was an unusual one composed of all nationallities and classes, with a liberal sprinkling of women, who were keen to catch the points and qoick to hugh or applaud them.

"The Socialist meetings in this cam-

The Socialist meetings in this campaign are just about the most choerful Seidel is a fighter against the

wage system, which is the slavery of were unable to do so. It is be-today. When Mr. Seldel appeared, lieved that Brewer, the congressional they gave him an ovation of chevre-and hand clapping that issted two or didate for sheriff will win out. Com-

three minutes."
Socialist Vice Presidential Candi-Socialist Vice Frendential Castalada Saidel and Progressive Vice Presidential Candidate Hiram Johnson arrived in Springfield about the same time. The Urlon, the following morning, carried an account of the Seidel ing, carried an account of the Seidel meeting and an interview with Johnson. The report of the Seidel meeting was nearly two coinmae long, while the Johnson interview was less than one column. 

DEBS MEETINGS TREMENDOUS.

DEBS MEETINGS TREMENDOUS.

MUSKOGEE, Okiahoma. —All
Kansas and Okiahoms is seething with
Socialism. Muskogee citizens gave
Debs an audience of 2,000 attentive
listeners. There is great activity and
enthusiasm throughout both states
Hughes county, Okiahoma is going
for Socialism. The old parties have
practically given up the fight.
Somo Democrats have been charged
with conspiracy for depriving quallfled colored men of their right to vote.
They are being held to the federal
grand jury at Ardmore by United
States Commissioner Clapp.

The Socialists propose to push the
case against them with all their power.

case against them with all their power.

PARSONS, Kanssa,—There were hig things doing when the Debs party arrived at Pittshurg, Kan, yesterday. An ekborate "Debs day" program had been arranged, starting with a parade at 10 a.m., in which 500 comrades, men, women, and children though the principal streets of the city to Lincoln park, where they were entertained by the bands and a gied club with revolutionary airs, followed by speeches from George A. Brewer, candidate for congress; A. W. Ricker, candidate for United States senate; A. wood Simmons, who is a candidate for

were unable to do so, It is be-lieved that Brewer, the congressional candidate, and I. D. Turklogton, can-didate for sheriff will win out. Com-rade J. N. Sasater, a mail carrier and a candidate for cierk of the district court, has heer susponded from the post office service because of his politi-ical scivity as a Socialist. A petition has bee neirculated by the Crawfer'd county citizens and fully 80 per cent of the voters have signed for Sasater's reinstatement.

DEBS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

DEBS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

IN DIANAPOLIS, Indiana—
Eugene V. Debs was greeted nere at
Tomiinson hall with tremendous applause hy over 5,000 people.

His lecture on class struggle was
delivered with telling effect. Frank J.
Hayes, vice president of the United
Mine Workers, candidate for congress
from the Seventh West Virginia sirike
district, was present and added to the
effect by a well-rounded introduction.

OLD PARTYITES MARVEL AT SOCIALIST ADMISSION CHARGE

BUFFALO, New York .- "One cause, one desire—one purpose. One aim, one struggle, one hope. One in belief, one in the battle with one goal."
That is the way Socialist Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seldei summed

up the solidarity of the Socialist par-ty in the present campaign, upon his arrival here soon after emerging from

river. Candidate Seldel has seen a great candidate Seldsi has seen a great deal of the American Socialist movement from the Atlantic coast to the Rocks; mountains since he left his home in Milwaukee two months ago on his swing around the circle, including every state in the nation.

During October he will cross the plaine and prairies of Iowa, Nebraska and Worming cover all the Books. Miners, farmers and others came tional month will change his from all the surrounding districts that the Socialist party in this and ster 2,000 people had gained paign in fighting with more unity admittance, nearly as many more it has ever done before.

"The Socialist party has got its feet under it," declares Seidel. "We are fighting ons thing, and that thing is capitalism. That is what the Socialist party. Then followed enough of extract from Seldel's speech to fill the remain der of a first page column, which isnists everywhere are fighting.

temporarily unwieldy."

There is one portion of Selder's talk that never fails to bring repeated and renewed cheering. It is where he showes that as a result of the graying solidarity of the working oleus the workers are learning to elect the officials that they nominate and place upon platforms which they themselt es have built.

upon platforms which they themselves have huit.

"Then," he decinres, "we will pass laws that are beceficial to the working class and repeal those laws that are not heneficial to the working class. We will also have onr own judges, and we will declare the laws that henefit the working class to be constitutional and all other laws will he unconstitutional. Then Socialism will be constitutional and capitalism will he unconstitutional."

constitutional into captains with the control of th

the ex-mayor.

The Socialist movements of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., are dubbed as being as much alike as two drops of water. They are both, however, developing fast, and promise highligs for the immediate future. It wasn't two years ago when Buffalo could, only lay claim to about 60 dues members. Today Buffalo Socialist March 1980. conid only lay claim to about so dues paying members. Today Buffalo So-cialists claim 1,100, and they are watching the national builctins of the Socialist party closely to see that the remainder of the nation keeps up the

Fingy" Concors, one of the king pins in the Democratic pa 'y, 'lives in Buffalo, and owns the Ca rrier. It spoke of the Seidel meeting here as

ollows: "Seldei packs hall at 15 cents a per-Thousands of women hear candidate for Socialist vice presidency accuse Bull Moose of stealing woman

bad for a Socialist mass meeting by a capitalist newspaper.

"The crowd was filled with enthusiasm," says the Buffalo Times, "and when the former mayor of Milwaukee entered the big hall he was cheered to the echo, the cheers and applause lasting for several minutes."

The Jewish element among the Bnf. fallo Socialists calm the powinstice The Jewish element among the Bur-falo Socialists claim the nomination of Oscar Strauss as the Buil Moose candidats for governor of the state will not aliennte the Jewish workers of the city from the Socialist party:

SEDEL SEES TORCH PARADE.

MANCHESTER, New Hampshipe. Anti-Socialists and anti-free speeche took to cover here last night whe

mmons. Winston Churchill, Progressive cao-Winston Churchill, Progressive exadidate for governor, showed his head at the last moment, and announced he would also hold h meeting. It was of tittle amount, however, as the working class turned out unanimously to hear

SEIDEL AT BROCKTON. BROCKTON, Massachusetts.—Following a long parade and two mass

Now for Socialist Day I

to the American people.

Eugene V. Debe and Emil Seidel.

Socialist presidential candidates, have prepared special messages which will be presented at all meetings. Fresent indications point to an audience of more than two million people, and this vest andience, distributed across the entire nation, will be directly addressed by the standard bearers of the Socialist party.

A feat like this has never before been accomplished in the history of

primaries, the Socialists have the leading position in the political cam-paign fight to regain control of this

city. Socialists held possession of Breck-ton from 1898 to 1992. A fight is now on to regain it.

on to regain it.

The demonstration last night showed that the Socialist forces are showed that the Socialist forces are stronger than ever. Several hundred women were in the line of march, carrying "Votes for Women" banners. The forcign population, consisting of Psics, Lithuanians, Jews, Scandinavi-ans and Finns, made a strong show-ing. Torchlights, banners, flags and transparencies made the procession a spectacular one.

spectacular one.

Eight thousand people saw the parade. The halls were, by far, tee small to accommodate the enormous

small to accommodate serious.

Vice Presidential Seidel, and Gnbernatorial Candidate Sawyer witnessed the parade from an automobile, after which they addressed the mass meetings. Sawyer confined himself is etate issues, while Seidel trated on those of a national nature. SEIDEL AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.— Six hig meetings, and over the same of motoring through Connecticut was the total of Saidel's first encocastil day's work in two automobile tours of

day's work in two automobile tours of this state.

The last (meeting of Seidal in the state was held in this city. Seidal was cheered by an audience of ever eyed in Music hall.

Seidel spoke first at New London. This was followed by a noonday meet at Norwich. That afternoon he held an anthusiastic meeting at South kinn-cheeter. Bad conditions of roads made travel slow ant several smaller places were eliminated from the schedule.

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A Story of Official Rascality

The Economic Development Amply Proves the Socialist Philosophy

# Wilson, Taft and Teddy, There's No Hope in Them!

lows. Your happy days will come when Rockefeller and the rest of them are in jail." Why, if they were all in jail, other men would gladly volunteer to take their places at your pockets. They like your money. If men will endure the danger of Arctic cold to stake out gold mines, why should we expect there would ever be a dearth of men ready to fight in the courts for the opportunity to rob you?

rait ann Reas in their lain aroot injunction. How the Jenkins injunction, was reviewed and dissolved with respect to its most 'objectionable features by the circuit court of appeals is a matter of history that need not have be repeated; but a certain phase of the matter which deserves the attention of workingmen may he recalled with profit.

The Jenkins injunction, following so closely upon the infamous order of Judge (now President) Taft in the Ann Arbor case, aroused intense indignation throughout the country and gave rise to insistent demands for legislative action defining and strictly limiting the power of courts to make use of the process of injunction.

This was during the administration of President Grover Claveland. The Democrats were in power.

The demand for legislative action became so strong that congress could not ignore it, and the house of representatives appointed a committee of which Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, was chairman, to investigate the Jenkins decision. This committee made its report to congress on May 4, 1834, more than 18 years ago, it was a scathing indictment of Jenkins decision. This committee made its report to congress on May 4, 1834, more than 18 years ago, it was a scathing indictment of Jenkins, and strongly recommended that relief from the abuse of injunction be granted by appropriate legislation. "Your committee, find nothing in the testimony," said the report, "to show any corrupt intention on the part of the judge. It is sitogether possible that he is properly exercising the equity jurisdiction of his court. The plain truth is that these gentlemen can beat laws to regulate trusts faster than you can make them. Mr Taft "destroyed" the Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company. So far as paper decisions are concerned his victory was complete. But the shrewd attorneys of these corporations quickly heat the law by drafting plans for reorganization. The federal courts approved the plans, and these great corporations, that for years have been under the fire of the government, are now actually operating under the approval of the government. Yet none of the abuses of which we have complained has been remedied; and Standard Oil stock has actually risen to the highest point in its history, simply because its owners realize that in our compaign against them we have failed

. Also, there is this to remember about the Democratic promise to "destroy" the trusts and put the trust magnates in jail: The greatest trust magnates in the country are the most powerful influences in the Democratic party

any. Neither he nor his platform has ever spoken of any thing except reducing the tariff, "destroying" the trusts sending the trust magnates to prison, regulating the corporations and simplifying the machinery of election. Nor has Mr. Wilson ever designated any laws that you might well wipe out with the referendum, because they really ac count for your poverty. He comes out boldly for the recall of any bad official except a bad judge, but who, pray, comes to the defense of bad officials? Even Charlie Murphy, of Tammany hall, will tell you he is opposed to "bed" officials. The value of the recall depends entirely upon whom you consider a bad official. One of the worst ways in which an official can be bad is to be useless in the face of a great emergency. Would Mr. Wilson consider as had a president who could no nothing to prevent poy erty from ravaging a rich country? He has never said so

In a general way, the foregoing sums up Mr. Wilson's candidacy. He is a "good" man. He means well. The great Democratic capitalists would have preferred Clark They could not get him. They had to take Wilson. Hav ing taken him they are using him. They are using his part of the judge. It is altogether possible that he is sincer in the composition that he is properly exercising the equity jurisdiction of his court. This view of the case prevents us from recommending any proceedings tooking to his impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excusse for such orders we recommend any proceedings tooking to his impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excusse for such orders we recommend the enactment of a statute which will affectually define their limits.

In order that there may be no further excusse for such orders we recommend the enactment of a statute which will affectually define their limits.

In order that there may be no further excusse for such orders we recommend the enactment of a statute which will affectually define their limits.

In order that there may be no further excussed the enactment of a statute which will affect the place of a such orders we recommend the enactment of a statute which will encourage and in the courts, and they would do so. They will controlled congress and the courts. They will control the next congress.

Mr. Wilson is also in favor of the initiative, the referendam and the recall of some public officials—not of judges, however. He opposed those measures until he went into politics, but he gives every evidence of having for all the went into politics, but he gives every evidence of having for all the went into politics, but he gives every evidence of having for all the went into politics, but he gives every evidence of having for all the went into politics, but he gives every evidence of having for all the went will be hondred to some arrested by order of a judges, however.

But the value of these measures depends entirely upon what one purposes to do with them. The initiative, for instance, is a most admirable governmental device, giving the industry of th 'goodness" to fool you. They know exceedingly well he

and one-half years in which to do something for you. There One was to give you the power to exercise your right to work. The other was to prevent capitalists from robbing you of what your work produced. Mr. Roosevelt did neither of these things. He did not even advocate anything that would have done them. He can be excused for not having done them, but he cannot be excused for not having advocated them. Mr. Roosevelt was conscientious in all that he advocated, but he could not see far enough. He believed the things be did would help. They didn't... Now he wants to try again. His friends say he has

grown"—that he is a bigger man than he was when he eft the white house. His enemies say he is becoming a Socialist. Certain it is that he is advocating three Socialist measures—the initiative, the referendum and the recall. Equally certain is it that he is no more becoming a Socialist than a growing baby mouse is becoming elephantine. Mr. Roosevelt is the most far-seeing protector of the present order of things. He himself says that if the great capitalists are wise they will give up the little he wants to take from them instead of holding fast until every vestige of power is torn from them. Comparatively speaking, he beieves not much need be done to make everything right. Give him another chance and he will put everything in the way of becoming right. Give him another chance. He did Milwaukee Social-Demonot know what to do before, but he knows what to do now.

Again: Do you expect to live forever? Have you time

to wait for Mr. Roosevelt? If in seven and one-half years he could do nothing for you, how many years do you believe he would require to save you? If he were to be installed in the presidency for life are you sure the rest of his lifetime would be sufficient? Do you and Mr. Roosevelt both expect to live forever?

You of the working class do not need Mr. Roosevelt to save you, nor do you need an eternity in which to be saved. You can save yourselves now. Nobody else can save you at any time. You can abolish hunger. You can abolish want. You can abolish fear of the future—the fear that comes from uncertainty of employment. You can abolish not only poverty, but the ignorance that comes from pov erty and the crime that comes from poverty. You can make this country a fit place in which to live.

Read the Social-Democratic platform,

nued from let page.) you, Mr. Wilson has ever suggested that you initiate? His platform does not speak of any. He, himself, in all of the were only two great things that you needed to have done. hundreds of speeches he has made, has never spoken of

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### **Special Notice!** Our 10c Pamphlets THE MENACE OF SOCIALISM

. Father Ge THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AND 

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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

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primpliet, entitled "Life and Deeds of Oncile Sam" or "A Little History for Big Childrens" will be fend and re-read by all who have had the pleasure of reading his "Socialism. What it is an existance there is not much question.

"Life and Deeds of Unole Sam" is tragically truthful, realistic and seriations and yet, with all its seriousness you rear with laughter at the close of very period you read.

It will prove a splendid antidote for sham patriotism and the sickening gride and spread Eagleism of our House and spread Eagleism of our House and spread Eagleism of our House and the sickening gride and spread Eagleism of our Bourgo's historians who myote all Little Marys Histories" taught in the schools of this country.

It is a bright, sparkling, been analysis of the real dynamic forces which have shaped the sociel and political history of America. It brings out the fruth of the dootrine of "Economic Determinism" and the inevitable trend humorously that you will read it over and over again to make sure you have sot missed a single point.

Tries—15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.00 per done, \$7.50 per 100 copies.

For sale by THE SOCIAL-DEMOC CRATIC FURLISHING CO., BOOK DEPARTMENT, Brisbane Hall, Milwakee with the store of these old parties. They are both of them rotten. They promise everything and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely and when they get in they don't have surely day. The old, parties are no good.

At that point at the Hotel

Up-State in Wisconsin

BY CARL D. THOMPSON.

"There aren't many Socialists in Milwawkee any more," remarked the leaves at stand-patter of the leaves and the brains of his its town.

The have a stand-patter of the leaves at stand-patter

THE GOMPERS POLICY.

Joseph Lofthouse, the all-around political labor crook of -Lawrence, Mass., has at last come to the end of his rope. He was up in Maine during the past few weeks making high tariff speeches to "protect" the slaves of the textile mills. Lofthouse was too recktextle mills. Lofthouse was captured, phetographed and shown to the public from the stump. Lofthouse also had checks from other manufacturers. This is the feliev who, because two professors of Wellesley college investigated and vigorously descent for the conditions in the textile mills at Lawrence, announced thus aono of his children would be seen to Wellesley. After Gov. Druper vicoed the 54-hour week bill Lofthouse had the gall to go right out and boost Draper, and he was mixed up in other dirty boodle tricks. Lofthouse was a wool sorter and secretary of the Lawrence C. L. U. for some time and has been widely touted as one of New England.

# Campaign Offer President Taft, the Wise One, Tells the Socialists Where to Get Off!

Mr. Taft has undertaken to discuss Socialism.

The great objection that our executive entertains to Socialism is that it's against human nature.

Mr. Taft may have other reasons for objecting to Socialism, but the reason upon which he places the greatest emphasis is that it is contrary to human nature that those who produce the world's wealth should be permitted to enjoy it without dividing with those who are privileged to live without working.

Mr. Taft, in warning us of the "impracticability of Socialism,"

"In the consideration of economic theories we are prone to become lost in obstractions, some being carried to surprising lengths by the impetus of their entinsiasm, others being brought to a sudden standstill by the inexorable mandates of hard common sense. But there are few of us who need to theories about the characteristics of human nature or who have not learned by sad personal experience its frailities and its defects, and the application of the knowledge gained from actual experience must always prove the severest test of the Socialistic hypothesis that a politically created committee or commission can prescribe with justice the rates of compensation for human labor. Such a committee or commission must be the creature of the majority of the voters ashil become equalized in their earning capacity, such a committee can only do justice.

"The carning capacity of the majority will always be far below that of the exceptionally energetic and proficient, while the tendency of such a committee must elways be toward an equalization of compensation until obsence of exceptional reward for exceptional service would sound the death-knell of human progress. The social revolution which is the Ultimn Thule of the Socialist will be possible only after human nature shall itself have been revolutionised."

There is, then, we take it, no use kicking against the price

There is, then, we take it, no use kicking against the pricks it should be the nature of man to refuse to work and produce wealth snakes to tempt Eve, who will be a voter and have an equal voice with greater incentive to proficiency.-Milwaukee Leader.

unless he should be compelled to give the larger part of it to a master her fellow citizen. Adam, should insist that it's against human nature. for the opportunity to labor and live.

keep him "busted." If, by any chance, he should be able to get enough but with the fathers of the Christian church and those inspired prophets ahead to last him for more than a week, his human nature would as- who foresaw the second coming of the Messiah and the regeneration sert itself and he'd quit work, idle his time away, and return to his of humanity preliminary to the heavenly state which is to follow the labors only when forced by dire necessity to resume his place in in- earth's destruction.

suit of gray. The man who is six feet high will be placed on the the nation's wealth. operating table and shortened to five feet eight inches. The short Every one will be equal and no one will know any more than any one crudest tasks, are hired men. else. Evil will be banished from the world. There will be no cloudy days. It will rain at night.

There will be no mud, nor will there be any dust. No one will Goulds. have the blues. Friends will always be friends. Politics will be free from rancor. The modest man, retiring and judicially tempered, will be chosen to lead and the self-assertive will be rejected.

We can understand that a man whose conception of Socialism is

Bu: Mr. Taft is not combating Socialism, as Socialists know it, but the Mr. Taft's theory is that the only way to make a man work is to Christian ideal of the millennium. His quarrel is not with Socialists,

Utopian Socialism passed away when Carl Marx dispelled its illu-Mr. Taft's conception of Socialism, we take it, has come from sions. Scientific Socialism gives no encouragement to the idea that reading an Utopian idyl. Everyone will give up his home and the world is to become an Utopia. It does hold that under the demove into a barracks. Everyone is to live happily under a velopment of industry the burden placed upon the workers in the socialized regime of the Little Sisters of the Poor. There will be a tribute which is exacted by the capitalist class, may be removed withuniform haircut for all citizens. Every man will be garbed in a plain out interrupting industry and to the relief of those who are producing

The oil industry is not dependent upon Mr. Rockefeller. The men man will have his legs pulled until he will measure up to the standard. who are managing the industry, as well as those who are doing its

The steel industry is not dependent upon Mr. Morgan. The railways are not dependent upon the Vanderbilta or Hills or

In every organized industry the capitalist has ceased to perform the function of manager and has become purely a drone in the industrial hive. To eliminate him and the vast revenues which he draws from industry, will require no change in human nature and will When God said, let there be light, and there was light, He ordained that that mankind is to be planted in a new Garden of Eden, with no bring to the workers, both skilled and unskilled, larger rewards and

# IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

### Fear Socialist Victory

That the "non-partisans" are already becoming frightened at the prospect of being defeated by the Social-Democrate in the coming election, in spite of their carefully hald plans for fusion "to beat the Socialists," was shown when one of the mainstays of the "non-partisan" movement, in a fit of despair, admitted to City Atforney Hoan that the Socialists would win. Hoan would not state the name of the man who admitted the "N.P.'s" lefeat to be certain, but said he was men of the first men to start the movement of fusion against the Socialists.

Socialist City Atty.'s Victory

Socialist City Atty.'s Victory

After more than five years of investigation, lawyers' erguments and deliberation by the state railroad commission on the long delayed "Secent fere" case, Milwankee citizens will get a coupon good for one fare with every 50 cents worth of tickets purchased after Thursday from the Milwankee Electric Railway and Light company, The coupons will act be good for a ride until the fight on the railway commission's ruling has been ended in the coarts, which may be in four or five years if the matter is carried to the federal supreme court. And if the company should win they will be no good even then.

It was due to the efforts of City Attorney Hoan that the eoupons will contain the words, "Save This Coupon" intetead of "Not Good for Ride," as was suggested by the railroad company's attorneys. All suggestions made by City Attorney Hoan were accepted by the judge.

"The decision is a victory for the city in many ways," said City Attorney Hoan on his return from Madison. "While this matter is pending in the courts those who ride on the street cars may be saving their eoupons which will be good for rides if the company's appent is decided against them."

Interested citizens who had hoped for a material reduction in fare detected the the general in head of the company's appent is decided against them."

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Brisbane Hall, Milwankee, Wis.

AMERINGER COMES AGAIN.
This Thus as An American Historian.
"Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" is the title of his new book.

No Socialist pemphiet published in this country aver met with such a respitois from Socialist workers and myopagandisus as Oscar Ameringer's Socialism. What it is and How to Get 2." a 72-page pamphiet.
There is no doubt that "Life and beds of Uncle Sam" will meet with a like reception.

The 120,000 possessors of Ameringer's first pamphlet had enly one fare limits were extended sunday on the Wells street line from Hawley road to Fifty-ninth avenue. National avenue line, Fifty-third avenue to Sixty-second avenue; Walnut Hawley road to Fifty-ninth avenue street and Pabst avenue to Spring fager first pamphlet had enly one street and Pabst avenue to Spring street and Pabst avenue; Farwell avenue of the control of the

growing every day. The old, parties are no \$00d."

At that point a third party joined the circle and suggested: "Well, why not get in with Roosevelt then?"

"Roosevelt—huh! Rossevelt was president of this country seven years and a half. And he had congress with him, too. Did he do anything to the trusts? Not on your life! Why the trusts multiplied faster under Roosevelt than anybody eise. They not only had twins; they had triplets and quadruplets."

tinued, according to plans of President and General Manager Mortimer.

Arguments in Dane county circuit court on the appeel from the decision of the railwey commission mey be heard in October.

Those Socialist Purchases!

The venerable "business men" in the "non-partisan" administration of the big city of Milwaukee have sought to ridicule the Social-Democratic administration between the properties of the big city of Milwaukee have sought to ridicule the Social-Democratic administration because sunning varies.

"The amount of supplies carried b

What'e This Truck?

"The battle cry of the 'non-partibridge," if District Attorney Zesans' is 'Anything to Beat the Social also to specific Rather than ists'," declared Winfred C. Zahel, Social coee on that occasion Mr with all that truck?" exclaimed Bad-clai-Democratic candidate for district withdrew from the program.

attorney, to more than 200 employes of the Netional Brake and Electric company Thursday at the fourth of his successful monday meetings this

week.

"Anything to heat the Socialists,"
he repeated. "And their acts and couduct so far indicate that they are willing to accomplish that at the sacrifice
of every principle that they claim to
stand for. They have abandoned their
parties. They have abandoned their
principles. They do not hesitate to
appeal to class hatred. They six no
their hearers by their misstatements
of fact and by their flagrant misrepresentations.

Because they differ with the So-cial-Democrate on questions of eco-nomic theory they assail them on ev-ery ground.

part of the elty.

The mayor's refusal to fide in the same carriage with Alderman Bnuman is in line with his refusal to speak at the opening of Onied, street basoule bridge, 'If District Attorney Zabel was also to speak. Rather than produce a seece on that occasion Mr. Zabel withdrew from the program.

# WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN NOTES.

Bright indeed is the outlook for a socialist victory in Milwaukee this ail. The re-election of Comrade Victor L. Berger to Congress seems to reason to hope that the Socialists, if they can keep up a vigorous eam-paign, will also carry the Fourth Congressional district and give Comrade gressional district and give Comrade Berger a comrade in the national legislature. Moreover they are confi-dent that with good work they can re-elect the Socialist District Attorney elect the Socialist District Attorney and the rest of the Socialist County

momic theory they assall them on every ground.

Milwaukee's Peewee Mayor
Again

Thet Bading made au unfevorable impression Tuesday night when he was a guest of the Green Bay avenue association at its celebration was quite apparent in the after-taik that is apparent in the after-taik that is apparent in the interest of the celebration, whether he would have any objections to riding in the same carriage with Alderman Bauman of the Twenty-first ward, a workingman.

"Decidedly, I will not ride in the carriage association at the order of the celebration, whether he would have any objections to riding in the same carriage with Alderman Bauman of the Twenty-first ward, a workingman.

"Decidedly, I will not ride in the

not give the exact figures but it is greatly in excess of the amount held by the city."

W. Adams, anditor of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, was not willing to make an estimate of the amount of supplies on hand because of the fluctuation in somulation at different periods of the year.

"We carry a considerable stock of supplies for all departments. We have found that by purchasing in large lots the supplies for all departments. We have found that by purchasing in large lots the system of the Social-Democrats was the only, businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only, businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only, businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only, businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that the system of the Social-Democrats was the only businesslike way to purchase supplies for the city and that a saving has been effected despite the charges of their "mon-partisan" can be consumed to the city and that a saving has been effected despite the charges of their "mon-partisan" can be consumed to the city and that a saving has been effected despite the charges of their "mon-partisan" can be consumed to the city and that a saving has been effected despite the charges of their "mon-partisan" can be consumed to the city and that a saving has been effected despite the charges of their "mon-partisan" can be consumed to the city and that a saving has been effected despite the charges of their "mon-partisan" can be consumed to the same carriage with Alderman Bauman in face in th

have always held "speakers" meetings" in which the issues of each campaign were carefully discussed. In the pre-sent campaign the high cost of living is the subject on which our speakers are making the fight. This is the problem in which the workingmen and women are most vitally interested, and for which the "reform" parties have no colution to offer. These are the facts which our speakers are treested.

Last Sunday the house to house distribution of literature began. Outside of the city limits, where the distances are too great to distribute literature by this method, two wagons, each carrying three comrades and a goodly supply of leaflets, books and posters are doing this work for the outlying townships of Milwaukee county. One wagon is covering the northern townships, the other the southern. Leaflets are given out gratis, books sold and posters and cards full up on telegraph poles and other convenient places. Before the cold autumnal storms come on, this work will be completed.

Mrs. Janet Fennimore Korngold will make a tour of Wisconsin beginning Oct 1. Mrs. Fennimore's message is to the women. One cheery feature of the present campaign is the interselluterest taken by the socialist women

interest taken by the Socialist women and their caracist co-operation.

Thus with all hands at work the campaign has fairly begun to hum in the Badger state.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

MERRILL, Wisconsin, — Carl D. Thompson, Social-Democratic candidate for governor, addressed a fine endience here Monday night. He made a striking analysis of the old party platforms, showing the niter intility of their remedies and reading from all three platforms to show that there is no essential difference between thom. Thompson's speech on this point was en eye opener. Few realized how endience here Monday night. He made a striking analysis of the old parity platforms, showing the, niter fullity of their remedies and reading from all three platforms to show that there is no essential difference between them. Thompson's speech on this point was en eye opener. Few realised how reality identical ell three platforms on the 19 leading propositions, which showed that the planks were practically identical in all platforms and in most cases the very wording was the same.

Old party members expressed surprise at Thompson's statements but admitted they were true, and langhed with the rest of the audience at the ridiculousness of the situation. Many of them afterward bought copies of the Socialist campaign book to verify his statements.

At the close of the meeting a local organization of the Social-Democratic party was formed. Kive-or six farmers from the outlying district who had already been members of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization in town. Two Socialists who have recently eoms here from Oakland, Cal., added their numbers and enthusiasm; and another Socialists who have recently a member of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization in town. Two Socialists who have recently emembers of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization in town. Two Socialists who have recently emembers and enthusiasm; and another Socialists who have recently a member of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization in town. Two Socialists who have recently emembers of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization in town. Two Socialists who have recently emembers of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization in the recently emembers and enthusiasm; and another Socialists who have recently emembers of the party joined here now, preferring to start the organization of the party in the presset of the section of the state.

WAUPACA, Wisconsin.—People controlled the process. Arrangements are also bei

Republicans and many Demochave been heard to say that they vote the Social-Democratic ticket fall. And thet is the word one heverywhere. On the trains, at

WAUSAU, Wisconsin. — Robert CCaleb. Social-Democrat. WAUSAU. Wisconsin.—Robert C. McCaleb. Social-Democrat, speks hers last night. The reports of his speech were heard at the leading hotels and at the railroad depet, whether the newspapers report him er not. The chief contention is that the only solution for the cust question is to have the nation own the trusts. It is this that is being discussed everywhere today by those who heard McCaleb.

eial-Democrats in Wood cor pecially at Grand Rapids, as to find out who the guiarit is sists in boarding the Green

GRAND RAFIDS. Wisconsin.—
The local coal dealers here have announced that no coal will be sold this winter on credit. Everybody must pay cash or get no coal. That means there will be many a poor family suffer. This incident will no doubt afford the Socialist campaigners a text for their message here.

Mr. MacCaleb, one of the Social-Democratic organizers, has been very successful in organizing the Social-Democratic throughout Wood county. Carl D. Thompson, candidate for governor, in also campaigning the county on his lour of the state.

STEVENS POINT. Wisconsin.—

WAUPACA, Wisconsin. — People are still discussing the Social-Democratic meeting here Wednesday night. Intense interest was shown in the address. It is safe to say that never before has the Socialist speaker and writer been given such a generous part of the country at least twins had thoughtful hearing. Not a few

**VOLUME 1** 

MILWAUKEE OCTOBER 5, 1912

### HANS; THE STORY OF A vent it, the horse shied, made a side jump, the GERMAN BOY

BY MARTIN GALE CHAPTER XXV-Continued

Hans sint the door so quickly to keep out the dog that he caught the iadies' bustle between the door and jammed it flat and so it stood out all at one side.

The lady turned on Hans and in a loud voice began to scold him. The floor walker came along, and as the lady was a well known eustomer the result was that Hans got fired. He never listened to what Hans had to say as an excuse. You see he was but a poor boy and there were lots more glad to work for a dollar a week.

CHAPTER XXVI. Hans Gets Another Joh.

Han's father was acquainted with a Hebrew named Solomon Selten who worked at Gross Brother's soep factory. So Hans had to go along with him to the soap works. Hans was used to the open air and the steneh of the different kinds of rancid greases, each with an odor of its own, did not please him any, but the wrapping of bars of soap in paper and packing them in boxes was not hard and the soap works were on the east side of the Milwaukee riger and quite isolated, so that during the noon hour in summer Hans could go in swimming, and thet with the sketing in winter consoled him so he stayed there over a year.

year. However, Han's bad luck followed him.

Mr. Gross had an old father. There was a
little buggy with a little dapple gray horse
that Mr. Gross used to go about town visiting
his custemers, and when the weether was fine
he would drive down to where the old grandfather lived and take him in the buggy for
a string. father lived and take an airing.

About 2 o'clock one fine afternoon Mr. Gross

About 2 o'clock one fine afternoon air. Gross called Hans.

"Take this buggy and drive down to Martin street to my father. Tell him I can't come today, but the weather is so fine he ought to go out in the air. You stay with him, and when he is through you brieg the buggy back."

Hans felt pleased, drove down to Martin street, the old man stepped into the buggy and they drove slowly up to the lake shore, along this till they reached Onelda, street, down which they turned. As they came down near the No. I engine house, an alarm was turned in and the engine, hook and ladder and hose cart dashed by with a rush and a clatter and ringing of gongs, so before Hans could pre-

buggy was overturned, and the old man fell out, with Hans on top of him.

Hans held on in the reins and was dragged about half a block before a man etopped the horse. The buggy was righted but the right front wheel was broken and so Hans had to let the old man walk home, while he led the horse with the broken buggy back to the soap factory. As Hans came into the gate to the factory yard, Mr. Gross ran out of his office.

"Gott im Himmel, vat is the matter? Ver ist mein fader? Vater Abraham und Moses, I hope notifik has happened to him!"

And away he ran. Salo, as Mr. Selten was familiarly called, come out and told Hans to go home.

go home.

"You vos done here; tond come again. Mr. Gross tinke eferting of his vater und he vill nefer fergif you."

So Hans took his dinner box and went home. That evening Salo brought his pay and Hans was once more out of a job.

CHAPTER XXVII.

An Undeserved Whipping.

An Undeserved Whipping.

On Cedar street, across from the old merket building, or ekating rink, as it was called, which stood on the corner of Cedar and Fifth streets long before the old exposition building was built, that had to disappear to make room for the present Auditorium, was en old frame building. Here lived a Jew, with his wife, Sara, and two kids, a boy and a girl. Abe Bledermann soulor and Abe Bledermann junior, as well as the other two, had hair as red as could be. Abe Bledermann bought and sold old elothes or anything he could get, while his wife had a little stock of cheap notions, some candy and the like.

Behind the house was a shallow marsh and the kids from all around the neighborhood gathered there when it had rained and the marsh was de-per, built floats and tried every old thing.

marsh was de-per, built floats and tried every old thing.

Blederman lived in a perpetual state of war with them all and many a trick they had pleyed on him. Many times he had complained to the police.

One day four or five older boys, from 10 to 12 years old, went into Bledermann's little store while he was row, and one of two engaging Mrs. Bledern. "a attention, the rest had helped themselves i the candy in some ters that stood near them, till their pockets had helped themselves the candy in some jars that stood near tham, till their pockets were fliled and the jars nearly empty. When the ktds had gone lirs. Biedermann noticed the theft. Abe senfor coming home about an hour later, she told him about it.

"Did you regonize who the poys vas? Vas not dat Hans bet dem poys? Veil, I go talk mit his fader."

EMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC **PUBLISHING COMPANY** 

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER

Entered at the Milwaukes Postoffies as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901

FOR PRESIDENT Eugene V. Debs FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Emil Seidel

in his office, after an unsuccessful at-

NEW YORK CITY. - We lederal government. The New York investigating body was appointed directly after the Triangle shirtwelst factory fire, to luvestigate working conditions thronghout the state, and to suggest legislative reforms.

"We have found men and women working in li-ventilated and poorly lighted, congested questers. Particularly were the conditions in which we found women working one to cen-

found women working open to cen-sure, said Wagner. In Buffalo we saw huodreds of women, young and old, working in the slaughter houses. wet and damp floors, doing man

Socialism and Crime

Fighting Sociatism in Eucope can get the biggest mas into trouble. In this country the intellectual fight against it has not yet begue, unless one mistakes Rooseveit's luuch counter conception of Socialism an attempt at intellectuality. One excent case filustrates how easy it is to sling mud at Socialism, and what disastrous consequences roay follow. If the mud-slinger happens to have a scientific reputation.

At the sixth congress of criminal anthropologists, held in 1906 at Turin in italy, a Duich jurist, with a scientific reputation (which is a 'thing at the past how). Dr. J. Slingenpers "Every sixpence raise in the price of the past how). Dr. J. Slingenpers "Every sixpence raise in the price of the past how). Dr. J. Slingenpers "Every sixpence raise in the price of the past how). Dr. J. Slingenpers "Every sixpence raise in the price of the past how).

anthropologists, held in 1906 at Tarin in italy, a Dulch jurst, with a scientific reputation (which, is a "time of the past how). Dr. J. Slingenberg made the following statement:

"There is a direct connection between the class struggle and crime. The following statement:

"There is a direct connection the class of the class struggle and crime. The fleecet the struggle and crime in the proof. Dr. Slingenberg submitted ligores, giving, the statistics of Holiand on criminality for the years 1897 and 1891, which were the election years of that country.

Bonger shows that not only Mayr, bit is sometime to the satisfaction of Dr. Slingenberg.

Bonger lakes for granted, for the sake-oft he argument, that elections bring about an increase in criminality, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and whiskly, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and whiskly, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and whiskly, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and whiskly, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and winstly, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and winstly, but he proven to the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and winstly, but he proven the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and winstly, but he proven the satisfaction of evary unbiased person, that the spending of manney for beer and winstly, but he proven the satisfaction of the sa

sons lost their lives for heing affilletsd with liberty-luving movements.

Kristan has experienced real American rospitality and freedom during the gloot time that he has been in America, for he was arrested at Eilis island before he touched United States soil. He was detained by the immigration officers ou a charge of being an anarchist.

When Kristan was asked whether it was true that he wan as anerchist, the was true that he wan as anerchist, it was true that he wan as anerchist, it was true that he wan as anerchist, it was true that he measure. Then an official remarked: "But you are a Socialism wants to abolish the present anarchistic, unorgonized system of owning, maintaining and controlling the necessities of life, and of paylis, men to ask visitors foolish queries."

Kristan was later sobpoensed befor nigher authorlities, who wanted to know whether he ever read Krotok with the complete of the later of the later of the later of the later of some of the New Zealand year book for 1911 en the day following the eppearance of Miller's lament on our "Bank-rough of the later of later of the la

### From National Headquarters

as caudidate for congress in the Sec-and congressional district of Coonecil-cut by a referendum vote of the membership of that district. Arthur B. Beers of East Harrford has been chosen as the candidate for congressional district. The party will have a candidate for the

The national office at Chicago has The national office at Chicago has published an additional 100,000 copies of the leaflet, "The Rising Tide of Socialism," by Carl D. Thompson. Also the following leaflets for women. "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?" by Victor 1. Berger: "Woman's Need of the Ballot," by Elste Cole Philips, and "The Wage Farning Woman and the Ballot," by Caroline A. Lowe.

for Capitalism Challenged

state.
(b) Investments.
(c) Indirectly productive public utilities.
(d) Nonproductive.

The Lying About New Zealand by a Lawyer

(b) Investments.

press anent New Zesland, Australia

ownership to a more or less extent prevalls. The great mass of peeple,

however, known little of the facts in the matter their reading being gener-

has risen to 131,078,122. The money composing this debt has been borrowed on the security of the public revenues. No portion of the public restate is pledged for payment of either the principal or the interest.

The minister of finance may raise funde when suthorized by parliament to do so by the issue of debentures; or scrip or stock in New Zealasd or eisewhere at his discretios.

The purpose for which loans have

By a recent referendum of the per-ty of West Virginia, John W. Brown was elected a member of the national committee from that siete to take the place of W. B. Culium.

Any way you look et it, Mr. Arch-bold made such a bad investment that the penple's belief in Wall street's financial genius is going to be sadly shaken.—New York Tribune.

(a) Reproduction. State fire insurance.....

(c) Indirectly Productive. -

£10,321,651 2,857,000 2,763,727 40,000 Deficiencies, provincial linebilities and miscellaneous 9,244,900

119.665.968

BY JAMES A. SPROULE.

Intelligest people are often amused at items and sometimes disgusted at items dished out to them by a section of our press anent New Zesland, Australia press anent New Zesland, Australia and other communities where public utilities.

been raised may be classed under total debt and is represented by assets which are of much greater value than the amounts of borrowed money spent that amounts of borrowed money spent that amounts of borrowed money spent than a spent than a

of the money, 78.74 pec cent was borrowed in London, 18.06 per cent borrowed in New Zealand and 5.20 per cent was raised in Austria.

Althnugh in the earlier days of the colsny rates of interest were high, at present most of the debt bears 4 per cent interest or less.

140,192,892....4 %
29,219,759....3 %
9,793,670....3 %

The credit of the Dominion of New Zealand is indicated by the fact that her 4 per cent bands were quoted at 106% in 1910. Her 3% per cent et 99 asd her 3 per cents at 88%. The revenues were derived as follows in 1910-11:

Customs and excise 13,145,929—30.55 Land 628,723—6.11 Income tax. 407,235—3.14 Other taxes 331,652—3.23

A gain of 11,058,356 or 11.45 per cent over the preceding yenr.

New Zealand has 53 public hospitals. She was the first country in the world to pay old age pensions. She is free from tramps and beggars. Her cities do not swarm with alie-hodled mendicants. Nearly 60 per cent of her revenues are derived from the profits on public utilities. The caliroade have splendid eteel vieducts spanning the rivers, gorges and numerous canyons of that mountainous country. The proud boast of the people of the country that they have no millionnires and no pnupers may not be strictly true, but the wealth of the country is more eveniy divided than in any other land.

Pennsylvania

e Socialiste of trwin had been making se pretty warm for old party politiciane served warm for old party politiciane naving epeakers every week on etreet ers and in halls, when evidently Burgees to issued orders there would be so mire it meetings allowed, the servet Accordinging the second of the servet Accordinging the servet of the servet and landed in the lordinging the servet servet were servet and servet were derify enduct for peaceably enduringing the servet and sour were not servet and servet servet were declared and servet servet were declared and peaceable serving were departed and peaceable serving the servet serve

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# Shall the People Own Trusts!

prices in the leading industrial countries of the world, the United States, Germany, England and France.

WHOLESALE INDEX PRICES IN FOUR COUNTRIES.

In all of these countries in: 1900

there was about the same level of prices. But by 1916 the rise in Ger-

traveled.
But there is still another, element entering into high prices in the United Staten since 1900. In 1898 the cheap lands of the United States disappeared and the price of land immediately begen to rise. This has increased from 1900 to 1910, something over 100 per cent.

Inited States from three and one-half to five and a quacter times as great as that in other countries. It is estimated that the figures for 1911 for the United States will be not less than 135 to 146.

This increased flood of the gold metal being mined is taken by some conomists to be sufficient cause for the increased gold production has on prices is feit in all commercial countries, but there is another cause that is also becoming wurld-wide in its effects, the trust.

While the rise in prices is world wide, the rise in the United States is cohsiderably greater than in any other country.

The reason foc this is to be found in two things. First the trust development in this country has been a regument against the mank for the smaller facms.

It is no argument against the manner in which they are today owned. That it is raising prices. It is only an earer to being able to control prices the American voter in this cleation.

SHALL THE PEOPLE OWN THE

Mendvule, etta Hurke are as follows; f, 7, New Caetie; S, Tital; 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 10, 19, 20, 21,

### THE RED FLAG AND ANARCHY

Our venerable neighbor, the "Trancript," thinks that no body of men

order, the diememberment of estab-lished institutions, in short, anerchy." Years ago most Americans thought or women should be permitted to parado in an American city behind the red flag, which "stands for defiance of government, destruction of social" alarmed.—Boston Common.

### Up Goes the Cost of Living

Up! Up! Up! That's the story of the cost of living, as every housewife and family man knows, and as the bureau of com-merce and labor at Washington has just shown once more in two bulle-ting just issued.

this just issued.

The average increases in the cost of food between the years 1899 and 1912 is approximately 40 per cent. The increase in the price of meats amounts to nearly 85 per cent.

Between 1890 and 1811 the increase are as follows:

Between 1896 and 1811 the increases are as follows:
Meats, 52.3 per cent; lard. 47.5 per cent; hens, 47.5 per cent; wheat four, 18.1 per cent; orn meal, 45.3 per cent; eggs, 49.5 per cent; butter, 32.4 per cent; potatoes, 44 per cent; sugar 8, and milk 53.2 per cent.

8, and milk 23.2 per cent.

Increases Over 1911.

The increases in prices of 1912 over those of 1911 are:

Meats, 13.3 per cent, bacon heing the only meat which has decreased, the price having declined one-tenth of I per cent during the year; lard, 11.3; hens, 3-8; wheat flour, 10.7; cocnmeal, 12.7; eggs, 11.8 per cent; butter, 15.3 per cent; potatoes, 7.6 per cent; sugac, 5, and milk, 2.4 per cent. The chief reasons given for these increases are the desertion of the agricultural industries by the people and the middle man's profit. The increases in prices of 1912 over those of 1911 are:

Meats, 13.3 per cent, hacon heing its only meat which has decreased, the price having declined one-tenth of I per cent during the year; land, 11.3; hens, 3.8; wheat flour, 16.7; cocnneal, 12.7; eggs, 11.8 per cent; butter, 15.3 per cent; potatoes, 7.6 per cent; sugac, 6, and milk, 2.4 per cent. The chlef-reasons given for these increases are the desertion of the agricultural industries by the people and the middle man's profit.

Fifteen most important articles of food, as well as coal, competising two-food, as well as coal, competising two-food as well as coal, competing two-food as wel

thirds of a workingman's needs, were investigated by the bureau. In many oftices the investigators gathered statements of merchants on the cost of fiving and specimens of these are published in the report.

During the last decade prices of potatoes changed most and sugar least. Their advances were 111.9 and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

. Bacon Shows Decline.

During the last year bacon, which decreased just one-tenth of one per cent, was the only one of the 15 principal articles of food that showed a decline in price, while nine of the 15 advanced more than 10 per cent. Of the 15 only eggs, butter, milk and sngar were lower, but the price of three of these is normally lower dur-lng summers than during winters.

Coal Also Advances.

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### OUR YOUNG

But Biedermann had said so positively that Hans had been with the other boys that Hans' father gave him the hecdest beating he had ever got and Hans couldn't sit without pain

him himself.

Now Hans felt the injustice of this keenly and this unjust treatment went aven heyond his good nature. So for the first time he thought of cevenge, Hann told all about this matter to Al and got him to help him. Now Bledermann was known to be a very timid little man and they laid thete plans recordingly.

Nesr Sizteenth street and Grand avenue, where a Congregational church now stands, was en old cemetery where many of the old graves had been dug over and the kids in their ronnings about had once found a skull there which Al had hid under his purch.

away. Al got the sault, in the candle in it and awaited developments.

When all was ready llans gently pulled on the etring, which drew the nail away from the window pane, and letting it go again the nail struck against the glass. This made a tick-tack noise and awoke Abe and Sara Biedecmann. When Al saw the cultain being raised he pushed up the illuminated ekull till it was even with the window and Al-heard Abe and Sara scream for fright. The children woke up and there was a general racket.

Abe got into his clothes, opened the front door, and running down the steps "hollered" for the police. When he ceached the lower step he tripped on the clothes line and fell headlong into the sireet. Al then blew out bis light, Hang pulled in his string and both waded through the marsh to. Sixth strest and went home.

Biedermann came all excited to Han's mother and told her Hens had gone into his store with some other boys while his wife was alone and had stolen about three or four pounds of endy. He made a great fuss and bluster and talked about sending for the police and a whole lot moce. When Hans came home that evening his father and motier asked him whether he had been to Bledermann's. He replied that he hadn't.

Next dny Bledermann came and apologized, saying that he had found out Hans was not with the other hoys. Hans reputation for being a bed boy had been esough to convince Bledermann, though Bledermann had not seen

their ronmings about had once found a skull there which Al had hid under his porch.

Hann and Al got out this skull, fastened it to a long stick and fixed a bit of candle in it. They got a long string, put a strong pin on one end and about mix inches helow the pin they fastened a heavy nuil. They hunted up some piecen of old clothes line, and on a dark night at about 11 o'clock they proceeded to Bledermann'n house.

There was a low railing on rach side of the stepn leading up to the front dooc and from the posts of this railing they stretched the clothes line across the lower step so any one coming out of the door and going down the steps to the sidewalk would catch his foot. Then Hans got on Al's back and fastened tho pin in the putty of the window frame and retired into the high marsh grass about 56 feet away. Al got the skull, lit the candle in it and awaited developments.

When all was ready Hans sently pulled on

Nome.

Next day there was a big commotion in and around the neighborhood. Biedermann got the police to investigate, but Hans and Ai neverwers found out.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Al. Fred, Will, Karl and some others decided to put up a joh on the good old parson. So Al and Hans were stationed behind a high fence which was on the other side of the street, with their pockets filled with good sized stones. When the revival meeting was well started, Will came oit and told Hans and Al to go ahead, and these two worthles began to throw the stones on to the roof of the church. The roof was of sbingies, and as the stones struck the shingias and rolled down they made a great racket so all of the people inside of the church heard it.

The parson, as the kids who were inside afterwards related, cried out, "Good Lord, if you'll come through the shingies, I'll pay forther oof." But some of the negroes suspected the kids and went after them. The kids, howaver, were too fleet footed and got awny.

In the same class with Hans when he went to the Fourth ward school was a little coloced boy and girl, Tommy and Mary, whose father, George Bland, kept a barber shop on Grand avenue, between Third and Fourth steets.

As Hans went by one day Tommy saw him and called him h. Hans came frequently nfter that and many a trick these two played to come there to get shaved and have their hair cut and sometimes when the old man was busy Tommy had to lather the faces, and afterwarde when the shaving had been done, to wipe them clean again, comb the hair, etc.

Once there was a great big black fellow of the lather was a great big black fellow of the lather was a lattle can determand the hair and could not a seemed. When ha bad been shaved and Tommy had to wipe his face with a sponge to teke the remains of the lather away and all was clean, he reached for a powder puff and powdered the man's face till it looked about as comical as anything one could see.

Hans and Tommy burst out laughing and even old man Bland couldn't keep his face straight, but the two kids had to skedaddle or it would have gone hard with them.

(Continued to No. 35.)

(Continued to No. 35.)

A Socialist book will be given for the largest correct list of words made from the letters of the word JUSTICE.

Mother: "Why have you left the others? What do you want, dear?"
Little Girl: "I've come here became Ella's so aggisvatin' (a panse). At least, she will be when she finds I've broken the leg off her new doll."—Punch. Puzzles

Andrew Erickson, Hawthorne, Will, won the contest on the word "Wealth."